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Old Mother Howard

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# Old Mother Howard

## A Brief Historical Sketch

By WALTER RIDGWAY

1816

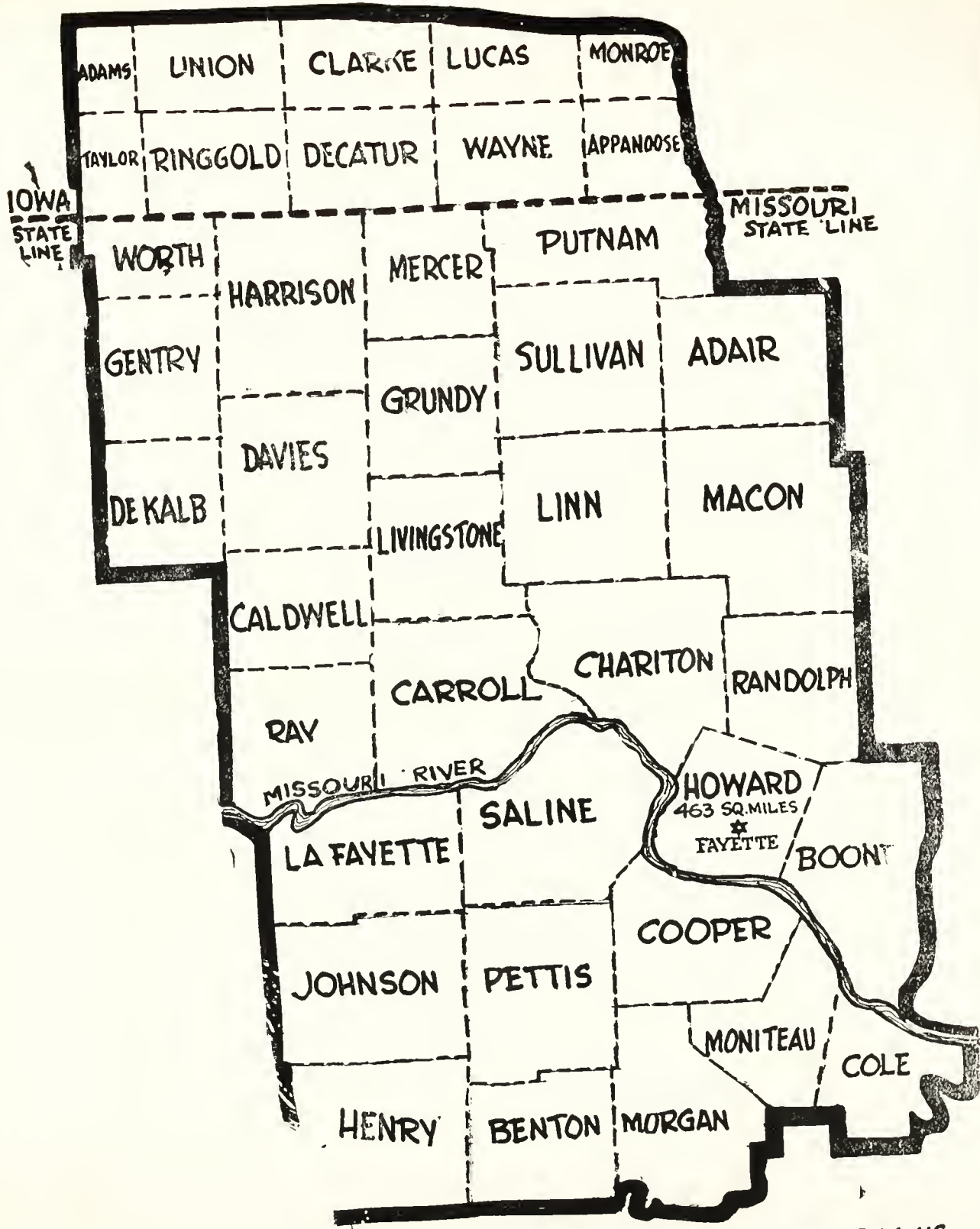
1916




THE PIONEER SPIRIT—WESTWARD HO!

✻ Souvenir Program of Home-Coming 1916 ✻





HEAVY BLACK OUTLINE SHOWS  
APPROXIMATE SIZE OF HOWARD  
COUNTY FROM 1816 TO 1825  
AREA AT THAT TIME 22,000 SQUARE MILES.



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Howard County Advertiser Print,  
*Fayette, Missouri*

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# *Official Program of Centennial Home-Coming*

## **Wednesday, August 16th**

- 8:30 A. M. Music by Three Bands.
- 9:30 A. M. Unveiling Confederate Monument
- 10:00 A. M. Old Settlers Re-union
- 10:30 A. M. Address of Welcome, A L. Kirby  
Circuit Clerk

### Music

- 11:00 A. M. Grand Parade
- 12:30 P. M. Dinner, Central Campus
- 1:00 P. M. Addresses by Hon. E. W. Stephens,  
Columbia; Dean Walter Williams, Columbia; and  
Sub. Treasurer, W. D. Vandiver
- 3:30 P. M. Baseball, North Howard and South  
Howard
- 7:30 P. M. Band Concert
- 8:00 P. M. Stereopticon Views and Missouri Lec-  
ture, by J. Kelly Wright
- 9:00 P. M. Grand Ball at Opera House

## **Thursday, August 17th**

- 8:00 A. M. Music by Three Bands
- 10:00 A. M. Old Settlers Re-union
- 10:30 A. M. Ford Auto Parade
- 12:00 A. M. Barbecue Dinner

### Music

- 1:00 P. M. Speaking by Judge Lamm, of Sedalia;  
C. C. Wood, St. Louis; Wm. Hughes, Kansas  
City; A. W. Walker, Sam Major, P. P. Prosser  
and others
  - 6:30 P. M. Tug of War, Sack Race, Wheelbar-  
row race etc.
  - 8:00 P. M. Band Music and Organ Recital at  
Centenary Chapel
- An exhibit of old relics of historical value will be held  
in the basement of the Public Library.

## *Howard County Facts and Figures*

Probably no county can produce corn or wheat cheaper than Howard. One estimation received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is that an acre of corn or wheat costs \$2 to plant; oats and rye, \$1.50; timothy, 75 cents and cane \$2. This estimation may be low but comes from a source so reliable that it must be true of a portion of Howard County. The cost of planting an acre of tobacco is given at \$10. The yield averaged 1,000 pounds to the acre, which at ten cents would mean \$100. Of course, there is the labor of keeping the land free of weeds and other obnoxious growths, cost of harvesting the crop and similar expense. Not over 5 per cent of Howard County is unimproved and nearly all of this is suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.....	15,653
Negroes .....	3,152
Foreigners .....	233
Male Inhabitants.....	8,122
Female Inhabitants.....	7,531
Males of voting age.....	4,672
Families .....	3,635
Fayette Population.....	3,000
Glasgow .....	1,507
New Franklin.....	794
Armstrong .....	579
Number of farms.....	1,844
Land in farms, acres.....	267,774
Approximate land area.....	299,520
Value of farm property.....	\$18,722,611
Value of domestic animals, etc.....	\$2,703,684
Number of school districts.....	63
Number of teachers.....	109
School enumeration.....	4,075
Value of all crops.....	\$2,018,066
Number of banks.....	10
Resources of all banks.....	\$1,929,148.69
Automobiles .....	450
Churches:	
Christian .....	16
Methodist .....	13
Baptist .....	12
Catholic .....	3
Holiness .....	2
Lutheran .....	2
Presbyterian .....	2
Episcopal .....	2
Union .....	6

## The Pioneers

We went to work and built a cabin-room  
 Deep in the forest's densely shadowed gloom  
 And therein moved what earthly goods we had  
 And settled down for fortune good or bad.  
 Then rang the axe as blow by blow it tell  
 To toll the forest monarch's dying knell;  
 And echoes came on many a frosty morn  
 Of lumbering sounds far in the forest born,  
 Where giant trees were crashing downward flung  
 By tiny men with iron muscles strung.  
 So one by one were cleared the trees away,  
 While winter reigned with little cheering ray;

\* \* \* \* \*

We worked the land with home-made hoe and plow  
 And earned our bread by briny sweat of brow,  
 Commencing toil with vigor in the morn—  
 At evening quitting faint and weary morn.

\* \* \* \* \*

When winter came we closed the cabin door  
 And sat us down the chimney-place before,  
 And there were snug; for from the rafters hung  
 Supplies of smoked dried meat that we had strung  
 On strips of bark in autumn days gone by  
 To meet the wants of winter's hungry cry.  
 Beneath the floor just at the rude stone hearth  
 A hole was dug in that well sheltered earth,  
 And in it lay our meager vegetable store;  
 Our corn was in the crib; close by the door  
 Our wood was piled with which the fireplace  
 Was kept so full that every smiling face  
 Beamed in the glow, while all the walls around  
 Right genial shone tho' rough and smoke embrowned  
 Ah! how we used to gather round the hearth  
 In winter eve, and spend the hours in mirth!  
 I chatted with the children in the while  
 You swept the stones and gathered in a pile  
 The glowing coals whereon we cooked the meal  
 Which ample proved our hungry pain to heal,

—From *Freedom and Una* by T. Berry Smith



HOWARD County History is full of thrills and romance to us of 1916, and to tell the story of the settlement and of the development of the county, which antedates the organization of the State of Missouri by five years, is a pleasurable task indeed, especially to one whose forebears lived in the first rude stockades of the county. The French explored portions of Howard County contiguous to the Missouri River and established trading posts a few years prior to 1800. Such names as Bonne Femme and Moniteau attest the fact that these streams were first seen and named by French explorers. Joseph Marie, a Frenchman, was the first settler. He made his home at "Eagle's Nest," in Franklin Township. In the year 1800 he deeded a tract of land to Asa Morgan; this is the first authentic record of settlement. The first American to set foot within the present limits of the county were Ira P. Nash and his company of men, who came in 1804. Part of the land which they surveyed near Old Franklin was afterwards occupied by the celebrated "Hardeman's Garden," which was laid off in 1820 on the Missouri river, five miles above Old Franklin, opposite the mouth of the Lamine River. It was a beautiful, ornamental spot, laid off and cultivated as a botanical garden by John Hardeman, native of North Carolina and a gentleman of wealth, leisure and taste. He came to Missouri to practice law but took up floriculture. The garden was the cen-

tral attraction in a fine farm of several hundred acres which Hardeman owned and cultivated. It was famous for its shell walks, its exotic and indigenous plants, its vines and ornamental shrubbery. John Hardeman died in New Orleans in 1829. It may have been the first scientific botanical garden west of the Mississippi, and perhaps even the Alleghany Mountains. It was famed throughout the Mississippi Valley and known in the East. The river destroyed the garden in 1826.

### The First Settlers

Lewis and Clark, on their famous expedition, arrived at the mouth of the Bonne Femme in Howard County on the seventh day of June, 1804, and camped for the night. Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, sons of the noted hunter, came to the county in 1807, with their kettles and manufactured salt at the place now known throughout the state as "Boonslick," and it is said by some historians that Daniel Boone himself was in the county for some time. They shipped salt down the river in canoes made of hollow sycamore logs. In 1808 Col. Benjamin Cooper, with his wife and five sturdy sons, settled two miles from Boonslick. Kit Carson was a babe, one year old when his father came to the county in 1810. Carson went west in 1826, where he made his reputation as a scout. About 1812 trouble with the Indians began and the settlers were compelled to erect forts, in which they lived for several years. The county was organized in 1816 and

was the ninth in what was then the Territory of Missouri. At this time Howard County was almost an empire in extent, embracing 22,000 square miles, almost one-third the present area of the state.

The first settlers of Howard County lived mostly in forts or stockades. Prominent among these were Fort Cooper, Fort Kinhead, Fort Hempstead and Fort Head. Relics from many of these old forts, such as pieces of furniture may be found in various homes of Howard County today.

### Howard County Organized 1816

Howard County was named for Benjamin Howard, first Governor of the Territory of Missouri from 1810 to 1813. Governor Howard, the son of the Revolutionary hero, was born in Virginia in 1760. He was at one time a member of the Kentucky Legislature and of Congress from Kentucky. He resigned from Congress to become Governor of Upper Louisiana Territory, which became Missouri territory during his administration in 1812.

Original Howard County, organized January 13, 1816, embraced within its territory the counties of Boone, Cole, north part of Miller, Morgan, north part of Benton and St. Clair, Henry, Johnston, Lafayette, Pettis, Cooper, Moniteau, Saline, Clay, Clinton, DeKalb, Putnam, Sullivan, Linn, Ray, Caldwell, Carroll, Livingston, Mercer, Gentry, Worth, Harrison, Daviess, Randolph, Macon, Adair and possibly parts of Shelby, Monroe and

Audrain in Missouri and the counties of Union, Ringold, Clarke, Decatur and Wayne and parts of Taylor, Adams, Lucas, Monroe and Appanoose in Iowa. A still more perfect idea of the extent of Howard County may be formed when it is said that it was an empire, presenting an area of 22,000 square miles. It was larger than Vermont, Massachusetts, Delaware and Rhode Island. Missouri, at that time, had not been admitted into the sisterhood of states. The most prominent denizens who inhabited this vast empire out of which Howard County was erected were the buffalo, the antelope, the elk, the deer and the scarcely less wild Indians who continued to occupy some portion of it for many years thereafter. By an act of the Legislature, approved February 16, 1825, Howard County was reduced to its present limits.

### The First Steamboat Arrived in 1819

Perhaps one of the greatest events that occurred in the year 1819 in the then brief history of Howard County, was the arrival of the steamer Independence, under Capt. John Nelson. It was the first steamboat that ever attempted the navigation of the Missouri river. The Independence had been chartered by Col. Elias Rector and others of St. Louis to ascend the Missouri river as high as the Chariton, two miles above Glasgow. She left St. Louis May 15, 1819 and reached Franklin, Howard County, on May 28. Among the passengers were Col. Elias Rector, Capt. Desha, J. C. Mitchell, Dr. Stewart, J. Wanton and

Maj. J. D. Wilcox. Upon the arrival of the Independence a public dinner was given the passengers and officers. A public meeting was held at Franklin, of which Asa Morgan was chosen president and Dr. S. Hutchison vice-president. The Missouri Intelligencer pointed out the significance of the arrival of this boat in this paragraph: "On Friday, the 28th, the citizens of Franklin with the most lively emotions of pleasure, witnessed the arrival of the beautiful boat owned and commanded by Capt. Nelson of Louisville. Her approach to the landing was greeted by the Federal salute, accompanied with the acclamations of an admiring crowd, who had assembled on the bank of the river for the purpose of viewing this novel and interesting sight. We may truly regard this event highly important, not only to the commercial but to the agricultural interests of the country."

### First Stage Line Established

No less interesting is the following account in The Missouri Intelligencer of April 27, 1819, regarding an overland stage route. "It is contemplated we understand, shortly to commence running a stage from St. Louis to Franklin. Such an undertaking would, no doubt, liberally remunerate the enterprising and meritorious individuals engaged and be of immense benefit to the public, who would doubtless, prefer this to any other mode of traveling. A stage has been running from St. Louis to St. Charles three times a week for several

months past. Another from the town of Illinois (now East St. Louis), to Edwardsville; a line from Edwardsville to Vincennes, we understand, is in contemplation. It will then only remain to have it continued from Vincennes to Louisville. When these lines shall have been in operation a direct communication by stage will then be opened from the Atlantic states; to Boon's Lick on the Missouri."

### An Adventure on the Trail

At New Franklin today stands a large granite marker erected in 1909 by the Daughters of American Revolution to indicate the end of the celebrated Boon's Lick trail and the beginning of the Santa Fe Trail. These two roads became great thoroughfares of trade and emigration to the Southwest. The following account of the hardships endured by those who undertook to travel in the early days is given by Maj. Stephen Cooper. "I was one of a party of 15 who first opened the Santa Fe trade in 1822. In 1823 I went on a second trip to Santa Fe as leader or captain of 30 men. Our stock-in-trade was principally dry goods, for which we expected to get money in return. All went prosperously with us until daybreak on the morning of the 1st of June, when a party of Indians fired on us, stampeded our horses and ran off every head, except six which we saved. Fortunately none of us were killed or wounded, although I managed to kill one Indian.

"This occurred on the banks of the Little Arkansas. In company with five others I went back to Missouri, bought horses and returned to our company. When we got in sight of the camp, we saw fully 1,500 Indians in and around the same. This looked rather squally and some proposed to back out; I told them they could do as they pleased, but I should go on to our comrades, if not another man went with me. Finally all went up, and found it to be a party of friendly Kaw Indians on a buffalo hunt—a different tribe from those who had stampeded the horses.

'We pursued our journey without any further molestation, but sometime suffered severely on that account and we were unable to travel. The rest of the company, with the exception of myself, cut the lash ropes from their packs, scattered the goods upon the ground and took the best horses and scattered off like crazy men for water, leaving me and the eight behind. Some of those who were leaving us fell on their knees and pleaded with me to go with them and save my life, urging as a reason that the men were bound to die, and that I could not do them any good by staying. I said I would not leave them as long as a breath of life was left in one of them; that if they found water they should return to us. This was 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

When it became dark I built a fire of buffalo chips and fired guns in the air as a signal to guide them to us. About midnight four of the men returned with water and we were all

saved. The others had drunk so much water that they were unable to return, and remained by the water hole. We were lost attempting to reach them, and it was four days before we found them. From this time on to the end of the journey we had no further trouble. In 1825 the United States government laid out a road from the borders of Missouri to Santa Fe, I was appointed pilot and captain by the company."

### The First Newspaper

Nathaniel Patten was the founder of the Missouri Intelligencer, at Franklin the first newspaper west of St. Louis or north of the Missouri river. Although born in Massachusetts in 1793, Patten came south early in life and did not seem influenced by his early New England environment. He opposed abolition and was himself a slave owner.

The town of Franklin early became the economic center of the Boon's Lick country. It was here that Patten founded his newspaper, The Missouri Intelligencer and The Boon's Lick Advertiser, of which the first issue was printed April 23, 1819.

Benjamin Holliday, a Virginian, was his partner for a while in the new venture. Hard times soon overtook the partners, due chiefly to a failure to collect their bills. The editors were forced to engage in other lines of business to support themselves. In one issue of the paper it was announced that the editors had received by steamboat (the first to reach Frank-

lin by the Missouri river) "150 barrels of excellent superfine flour and a few barrels of excellent whiskey," which was for sale. The irregularity of the mails was a hardship in publishing the new paper. In 1819, Patten was appointed Postmaster, and a year later the postoffice was robbed of \$800 which he was forced to replace. Death occurred in his family and Patten himself suffered from ill health. In June 1826, Patten moved the Intelligencer to Fayette. It was there that he became involved in a sordid and bitter rivalry with James H. Birch editor of the Western Monitor. The latter, it is claimed, often assaulted Patten. "It is this dark, insidious assassin-like conduct that we have had to contend against and which has excited our horror and indignation," said Patten in an editorial. On May 4, 1830, Patten moved again, to Columbia this time.

The first teacher was Jonathan S. Findley, who taught as early as 1820 or 1821. He was a member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1820 and later head of the land office in Lexington, Mo. Findley was from the famous Pennsylvania Findley family. One brother became Governor of Pennsylvania, later Congressman and finally United States Senator. Another became Congressman from Ohio and Jonathan was one of the state founders of Missouri. The Young Ladies' Institute of Learning was the first school of prominence in the southern part of the county. The old building which this school was conducted in stands as a monument

to the cause of education near the site of Old Franklin.

Central and Howard College gradually grew out of an effort in 1840 and 1843 (according to the statement of Rev. Carr W. Pritchett) to establish at Fayette the State University. The question of the location of the University awakened the liveliest interest in several counties in the state—notably in Boone, Callaway and Howard. Each of these, including Cooper and Cole, made their bids in land and money. Boone County bid \$117,900, Callaway bid \$96,000, Howard bid \$94,000, Cooper bid \$40,000, Cole bid \$30,000.

Failing in their effort to secure the State University at Fayette, the people determined to build up a school in their own midst that would be an honor to themselves and to the state. A building was erected which was offered to the state during the contest for the location of the university. This was burned down soon afterwards, but rebuilt previous to 1844. For a time a school was conducted in it by Mr. Patterson, afterwards president of Masonic College. In 1844 it was sold for debt and was purchased by Capt. William D. Finney, and by him transferred, under most generous conditions to the Methodist Episcopal Church, for school purposes. In the fall of 1844 Howard High school, the mother of both Central and Howard Colleges, was organized by William T. Lucky. He began with only seven pupils. In a year or two President Lucky was joined by his brother-in-law, Rev.

Nathan Scarritt. The school attained a remarkable prosperity

One among the first schools kept in the town of Glasgow was opened by Rev Charles D. Sim<sub>1</sub>son, an old Presbyterian minister. This was between the years of 1840 and 1843. The most important school up to 1850 was known as the Glasgow Female Seminary. It was erected in 1848-49, with Odd Fellows' Hall in the second story. The first principal of the school was Rev. A. B. Frazier, who was succeeded by Revs. George S. Savage and French Strother and others. Pritchett Institute or College, as it is now known, owes its origin solely to the enterprise and benevolence of Rev. James O. Swinney. The year 1865, following the close of the great Civil War, found the country sadly in need of means of academic and collegiate education. It was to aid in meeting this want that this school was inaugurated. It was begun in the autumn of 1866 and for several years conducted in the building as the Glasgow Female Seminary and Odd Fellows' Hall. This building and the adjacent grounds and buildings were secured for it by the influence and at the sole cost of Mr. Swinney.

#### Howard County's Sons and Daughters

Three Governors of Missouri were elected from Howard County—Lilburn W. Boggs, Thomas Reynolds and Cla<sub>1</sub>borne F. Jackson. Other Governors who "hailed from Howard" were Austin King, John Miller and Hamilton R. Gamble. Col. Ben Reeves and

Lilburn Boggs were Lieutenant Governors—Boggs from '32 to '36, and afterwards elected Governor from '36 to '40. Hamilton R. Gamble, who was Prosecuting Attorney, residing at Franklin, was appointed secretary of State by Gov. Bates. He later moved to St. Louis. Priestly H. McBride of Howard was Secretary of State, also, Joshua Barton. Howard has supplied the State Treasury department with several secretaries, among whom were John Walker, James Earickson, A. W. Morrison and R. P. Williams. George Bingham, famous artist and portrait painter, also secretary of Treasury, hailed from Howard County.

William B. Napton practitioner of law in Fayette and editor of the Boon's Lick Times, was appointed Attorney General of the state; in 1840 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court. He was re-elected several times. Other Supreme Judges were. Mathias McGirk, George Tompkins, Abiel Leonard, whose youngest son, N. W. Leonard, still lives in Fayette; Hamilton R. Gamble, John P. Ryland. Jas. H. Birch and John W. Henry. Judge David Barton, first Circuit Judge that presided over a court in Howard County, was also first United States Senator from Missouri. Thos. H. Benton was his colleague. Gen. Robert Wilson, Probate Judge of Howard County in 1833, was United States Senator in 1862. For Congressmen she sent Hon. J. B. Clark, Sr. in 1857 and Gen. John B. Clark, Jr., from '72 to '82. There were many lawyers of Howard who were eminent in their profession, well known over

their own state and others as well. the county seat was changed. Col. Judge David Todd of Franklin, Judge James H. Birch was at one time editor of the Howard Circuit, was one of the Missouriian, and The Boon's Lick Democrat was edited by Judge Napton and Judge William A. Hall. Alphonso Wetmore of Old Franklin was the author of the first Gazetter of Missouri.

Howard County has produced many great teachers; such a one was Carr W. Pritchett of Morrison Observatory, eminent mathematician and astronomer of world-wide fame. His son, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, was the head of the United States Geodetic Survey for several years, and was also president of the Massachusetts school of Technology and is now president of the board of Carnegie Foundation. Prof. W. T. Davis and Dr. William T. Lucky were honored educators far beyond the border of Howard.

Col. Joe Davis studied law part of his time with Gen. John Wilson, a lawyer of Fayette, and afterwards under Edward Bates of St. Louis. He was made one of the Commissioners to lay out a road to Santa Fe, N. M. He was made Colonel of a regiment in the Indian War and he commanded a brigade in the Mormon War. Robert Trimble Prewitt read law first under Judge Leonard, then under his uncle, Judge Trimble of Kentucky. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1865. There were also F. E. Grundy, Andrew McGirk, Robert McGavock, Cyrus Edward, Thomas Shackelford, Erskine Birch, John F. Williams, at one time Commissioner of Insurance, and a number of others, noted for their skill and ability as lawyers. The brainiest men of the early days sought the position of editors on the county papers. Gen. John Wilson, afterwards a prominent lawyer, at one time was editor of The Intelligencer, the first newspaper published west of St. Louis. The paper was moved to Fayette from Franklin when

The old county has sent out brilliant representatives in ecclesiastical lines, too. For pastors in the Christian church there were Dr. Hopson, Tom Allen, Alex Proctor and John McGarvey, the last a Fayette boy, who married a Fayette girl. He went to Kentucky and was president of the Bible School near Lexington. He was a scholar of wide reputation. The Baptist church gave such men as Mr. Wm. Thompson, and Dr. Pope Yeaman. The Episcopal church, though small, has sent out two Bishops—Abiel Leonard, Bishop of Arizona and Utah, and Ethelbert Talbot of Montana. Bishop Leonard died in the West; Bishop Talbot is

now Bishop of Western Pennsylvania. Rev. Robert Talbot brother of the Bishop, was rector of the same church for 25 years in Kansas City, then accepted a call to Washington, D. C., where he has been ever since. The Methodist church has supplied the county with many brilliant preachers, such as Caples, Joe Pritchett, Redman, Forster, W. G. Miller, and Dr. Wm. A. Smith of Central College. Fielding Marvin and his father, Bishop Marvin, labored among the people of this county and won the love and admiration of all. A famous doctrinal preacher of early days was Jesse Green, who lived in Howard County. Carr W. Pritchett, the astronomer was also a fine preacher and profound theologian. Howard has sent out one brilliant Bishop, Dr E. R. Hendrix, born and reared in Fayette, pastor of Howard churches and president of Central College for several years. His brother, Joseph Hendrix, was well known for his work in building up the public schools of Brooklyn and was one of the best known bankers in the United States.

Another Fayette son is Admiral Uriel Sebree, now retired and living in California. Millard M. Watts, eminent lawyer of St. Louis, son of Dr. J. J. Watts of Fayette, was reared and educated here.

In the diplomatic line John H. Halderman, one of the first merchants in Fayette, was sent in 1883 as Minister to one of the South American States. In 1890 Geo. H. Wallace, res-

ident farmer of Howard County and a cultivated gentleman, was appointed Consul to Australia, and later to Mexico.

Howard has furnished the whole country with responsible men in high places. If she claimed all the great men who went out from the original Howard County, which extended from the Osage river on the east to Vernon County on the south, as far as Adams County, Iowa, on the north, and on the west no fixed boundary, there would be nothing left for the other counties to boast of. The merchants of Franklin and Fayette engaged in the Santa Fe trade at the earliest date, many of them afterwards becoming wealthy merchants of St. Louis. Immediately after the Civil War one of the Fayette merchants, Benjamin Smith, opened a commission office in New York City and bought for three stores in Missouri, in which he held a partnership. He also bought for many others.

Prominent among the writers produced in Howard County is Major Gardenhire of New York City.

Kit Carson, the celebrated Western scout, was a Howard County man. Gov. Bradley of Nevada, was from Howard and his daughter, a Fayette girl, married Judge Belknap, of the Supreme Bench of Nevada. Gov. Shafroth of Colorado, now senator, was a Fayette boy and he married a Fayette girl.

This is the brief story of Howard County and of Howard Countians. Much more might be written, yes,

volumes more, and perhaps it will be by the year 1921 when Missouri will celebrate her hundredth birthday.

#### A Part of State Celebration

The home-coming celebration of Howard's one hundredth birthday was first suggested by the members of the Fayette Chapter of the D. A. R. about a month ago.

The local committee is making an effort to correlate the celebration here with the greater celebration of the state's birthday in 1821. The mem-

bers of the committee from Howard County to help make plans for the state celebration are: Judge A. W. Walker, Walter Ridgway, editor of the Howard County Advertiser; Mrs. Sam C. Major, Miss Alice Kinney, and Attorney James H. Denny. The committee has in mind a new history of Howard County and the collection of the historical matter and relics of Central Missouri, which will be offered as a part of the celebration feature of the State's birthday.

### *Home Coming Executive Committee*

A. L. Kirby, Chairman; James H. Kelly, Secretary; Mrs. S. C. Major, R. W. Payne, I. T. St. Clair and W. D. Settle

#### Other Committees

Publicity—H. P. Mason, Miss Josephine Tindall, Dr. C. C. Hemenway, W. P. Ruffel, H. T. Burckhardt, R. S. Walton, J. M. Settle, Walter Ridgway, Miss Hazel Price, Miss Susanne Herndon, Mrs. Wade Wilhite, Mrs. Belle Denny, Miss Alice Kinney, Luther Lee, Joe Ballew, C. F. Dougherty, Judge David Bagby.

Speakers—W. B. Nivert, Geo. Edwards, Paul Prosser, J. R. Denny, H. K. Givens, Chairman; D. A. Pierce, A. W. Walker.

Program—C. A. Kraus, W. C. Plains, John Fisher, Mrs. H. E. Stout, C. L. Eubank, T. B. Chenoweth, Mrs. J. A. Maxwell, Billie Canole, Mrs. Bert

Leavenworth, J. M. Cooper, Emmet Pipes, Frank Watts, Leon Rosse, O. H. Marlow, Harry Herring, Mrs. V. Q. Bonham, Mrs. William Carson, Mrs. E. W. Bedford, I. Cohn, J. F. Andrews, C. J. Rains.

Music—Lionel Davis, T. V. Alsop, J. L. Hawkinson, J. H. Kelly, Aubra Green, J. L. Parrish, Jay Hayes, Harry Hirsch, H. W. Curtis.

Finance Committee—C. H. Barnes, Chairman; David Bagby, Jr., Will G. Lockridge, John D. Blackwell, Fayette Bank, Farmers and Merchants Bank, Commercial Bank, Farmers Bank, Armstrong, Bank of Armstrong, Glasgow Savings Bank, People's Bank, Bank of Glasgow, Bank of New Franklin, Citizens Bank, Jack Swearingen, S. P. Cropp, Ernest Jones, D. I. Pearson, M. C. Darby, H. B. Lessley, Ira Crawford, Will Thomas, R. E. Boon, S. E. Dougherty.

*Howard County's Four Governors*



Left to right: Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836-1840, Thomas W. Reynolds, 1840-1844, Claiborn F. Jackson, 1860-1861, Hamilton R. Gamble, 1861-1864





*View of the Missouri Howard County shore*



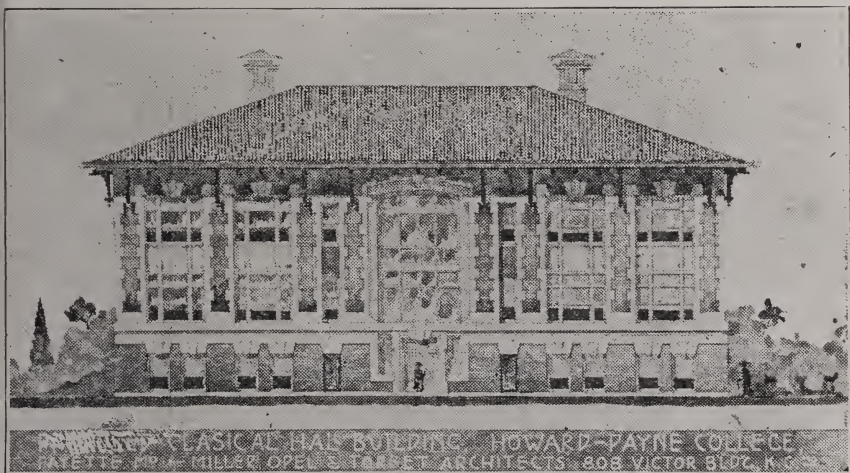
Home Erected in Fayette by Gov. Thomas Reynolds in 1845



Home of Major Geo. H. Carson, a nephew of Daniel Boone and Kit Carson.  
Mr. Carson is 89 years of age



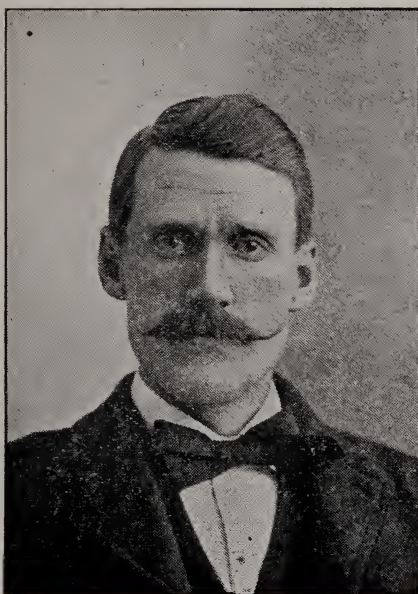
CENTRAL COLLEGE CAMPUS



CLASSIC HALL—HOWARD-PAYNE COLLEGE



Fayette's Artist at Work



*A. L. Kirby*  
Chairman Home-Coming Committee



*Fayette's New Carnegie Library*



Fayette,s New \$40,000 High School



The Leading Product of Howard County



Some More Leading Products



One of Fayette's Handsome Old Homes



One of Fayette's Leading Industries—Mill Owned by the Late Wm. Shafroth



A Missouri Song Without Words











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Brigham Young University

